(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2034.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1786.

VIENNA, *October* 6.

THE Germanic courts which have acceded, or promise to accede to the German confederation, are those of Brunswick, Anhalt, Weimar, Gotha, Cassel, Mentz, and Saxony; by this list it should seem that M. Bohmer, the Prussian minister, has had amazing success.

The greatest part of the regiments which were in march for the Low Countries, have received orders to return back again, and to direct their route towards Bohemia, to reinforce the army there.

HAGUE, *October* 19.

The residence of the stadtholderian family in Friesland, and the resolution of the prince seeming to be, not to return to the Hague until justice shall be done him (which may possibly keep him away all the winter) makes a dangerous sensation here. The people of the Hague are not very tender when they are hungry; now, what will be the case this winter, when the privation of 100,000 florins, given annually by the stadtholderian family, shall put the poor off the hinges, and perhaps make them rise in favour of the prince, whom some persons strive in vain to render odious to them? These considerations do actually cause some uneasiness to the regency, but ineffectually, whilst proper measures are not pursued to bring about an agreement.

Oct. 26. By accounts from Vienna, the articles of peace seem to meet the emperor's approbation. He has presented M. de Vergennes with a snuff box set with brilliants, valued at 30,000 florins, and a bill of exchange to the same amount. The count de Merci has received a present of equal value, and the prince de Cauuitz 100,000 florins.

BERLIN, *October* 14.

The king, our sovereign, lies dangerously ill of his old hereditary disorder, which has, however, attacked him this time with uncommon fury, so as to alarm his physicians; he, himself, however, retains the utmost serenity and firmness. Neither the prince or his royal uncle are yet returned from the review at Magdeburgh Maiche, which we hear is over, and was uncommonly magnificent. The number of nobility, &c. is reported to have been numerous past all former comparison.

LONDON, *October* 5.

The following extraordinary particulars may be depended on for fact. They were lately communicated to the royal academy at Berlin, by M. Gerhard, one of the privy council to the king of Prussia. This nobleman had employed some miners to work on a bed of slate, on his estate at Padenburgh, in the county of Mansfield: in this operation they discovered an oval cavity, in which they found a living toad of an uncommon size. Inquiry was made, whether there was not a chink or fissure, which terminated in this cavity; but not any was found. However, after the most careful researches, a chink was observed, which commenced at the surface of the earth, and went as far in depth as twelve fathoms; but it ended, and was entirely closed, thirteen inches above the cavity which contained the toad. It is probable that this chink formerly terminated in the cavity, and as the chink was in a well, it may have conveyed into the cavity, by the water, the egg or spawn of the toad, and may afterwards have been closed up in part. Even upon this supposition, the toad must have lived a considerable time in this stony prison.

Oct. 25. The present prince of Georgia seems to be treading in the footsteps of the great Scanderbeg, and will probably prove as great a foe to the Turkish empire. He is fond of letters, understands the French and Italian languages, and is a perfect master of the European discipline. His troops are in better order than those of any other oriental power; and should a war break out between the emperor and the Turks, there is no doubt they will take advantage of it.

Oct. 28. It is said that the compte de Segur, the minister plenipotentiary of France at Petersburgh, has succeeded in the great object of his mission, and has concluded a treaty of commerce between the two nations, of a very favourable nature to both.

Oct. 31. The Portuguese are very justly alarmed at the commercial treaty now seriously agitating between the French court and our government: foreseeing that the increased consumption of French wines must be highly prejudicial to Portugal; and in this situation it has been proposed by the court of Lisbon to redress every grievance our merchants have for years laboured under (complaining without any prospect of redress) on certain conditions of removing the duties on port wines.

As the states have had sufficient time to deliberate on the letters sent to them by the king of Prussia, respecting the rights and privileges of the stadtholder, and those letters; though strongly pressed by count de Thulemeyer, the Prussian ambassador, remain still unanswered; his majesty has sent orders for a large body of troops to be ready to march at a moment's notice. This looks as if the monarch expected his proposals would be rejected, and, if he should be right in that conjecture, that he was determined to enforce a compliance.

An extraordinary circumstance worthy the attention of the faculty in general.

At Rye, in Sussex, lives a young woman named Margery Gascoigne, twenty-two years of age, who has, according to her own account, and the doctors who have attended her, been with child for near these four years past; the last year of which expires this month, and has experienced the pains of labour every nine months regularly, during that time, and is, at present, a most surprising phænomenon, and shews how far nature can, under the most distressing circumstances, and dreadful situation that ever befel a poor creature, be supported by the human frame: her size is beyond description, and the movements of the embryo (if a child) are surprising, insomuch that she is forced to take opium in great doses to lull it, in order that she may have some little ease herself, which she would not otherwise experience. The foregoing is taken from a letter written by her direction to a friend in London, she not being able to write herself, having kept her bed for these eight months past, and her room for upwards of two years. She has been attended by Mr. Mackfell, at Rye, who knows the truth of the above.

Nov. 1. Something is certainly hatching by the family compact at present, and the general opinon is, that the house of Bourbon turns its eyes to America, where very little force is requisite to subdue the whole of the colonies. In that case, an offer is to be made of a considerable share to Great-Britain, on condition of the cession of Gibraltar, which still has great consequence in the eyes of Spain.

Still it must be a general complaint, that Europe does not join and put at once a period to all the power of the Barbarians. They are a disgrace to human nature, and a disgrace to those kingdoms who permit them to be the common plunderers of mankind.

The Portuguese are more afraid of the Algerines, than rats of weasels; all is bustle in the Tagus; fitting out guard ships for the Mediterranean trade, and all confusion on the change of Lisbon, lest some of their South-American ships should fall into the hands of the Barbarians.

Nov. 3. Notwithstanding the ratification of the peace between the emperor and the Dutch, and the pacific language held out by all the potentates on the continent, there are still some doubts of their respective views, which doubts have caused a confederation and counter-confederation that forebodes something dangerous to the peace of society, but which are at present too refined for the public eye to see through; the king of Prussia has however been lately particularly active in politics, and he does not amuse himself with trifles, therefore all his movements are critically watched by other powers, and some of his actions have been pretty freely commented on by his powerful neighbour the emperor. However, it is the general opinion, that while the noble Frederick lives, he will preserve such an even balance in Germany as will ensure peace for the remainder of his life, but from the course of nature, he cannot be expected to live a great many years longer. Preparations are making from different quarters to take advantage of the revolution such an event would produce.

Whatever severe moralists may offer against an additional play-house in London, will only go to prove their misanthropy, and the wish they entertain to deprive thinking persons of a rational amusement which they themselves are incapable of relishing. A person of refined feelings will leave a play-house as much edified, as if he had assisted at a sermon. Common people cannot be perverted at seeing a play now a days; our theatrical productions contain neither obscenity nor immorality: to what class of the community then can the frequenting of theatres be prejudicial.

The venerable Frederick, of Prussia, is at length drawing very near his final dissolution, being now confined with a most excruciating fit of the gout in his stomach, for which his state physicians say, it is next to an impossibility he should recover.

That the French are acting in a manner very different from the treaty of peace, is absolutely true. They are fortifying Gambia Island, and the entrance of Sierraleone, and have surveyed the Bananas, which they say they intend to fortify the next season, together with a settlement at Albrador; and that no doubt may be entertained of its being done with the knowledge of the French government, they actually had a French frigate of 44 guns, commanded by the marquis Lajal, which superintended the works as they were carried on, and though Portendick was given up to this country by the definitive treaties, they moored a frigate of 30 guns on the spot during the gum season, to prevent any ships trading there.

The French government who grant an annual supply of 30,000 livres to the Corsicans, have for the present, and the ensuing year, enhanced that sum to 60,000, to enable them to make some defence against the Algerines.

In the pending negotiation with France, we have undoubted authority for saying, that Mr. Crawford has been instructed to offer the admission to our markets, of their cambricks, in addition to their wines, but they struggle still for more. They say, the treaty would not be reciprocal on these conditions. They apprehend, that their wine would never become sufficiently general in England, as it is not suitable to our climate. As to cambricks, they know that our own manufacture of the article is extinguished, and that their fabric gets into the country by contraband means, which is more beneficial to them than a fair trade. They demand the admission of their brandy, which from its strength is suitable to our palates, and also of their fashions, gloves, fans, &c. This we have refused, and here the negotiation rests.

The Dutch are sending out vast reinforcements to their settlements in the East-Indies; the Dutch East-Indiaman which lately passed through the Downs, was full of soldiers, numbers of whom were upon deck, and there is no doubt as many were confined below, which last are obtained by *silver hooks*, as they term it in Holland, or in other terms, kidnapping; these, however, are not Dutchmen, but natives of other countries, whom the officers that are employed in raising recruits for the Dutch oriental company at Amsterdam, inveigle into their music houses, and after running up a long score, (for the Dutch victuallers know the art of chalking) without money to pay, they are hurried on board the ship, and confined in the hold till the ship gets to sea, at which period they are released to help in working the vessel. Two regiments have already been sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and two to Batavia, since the peace; those now going out are designed for the garrison at Trincomale, on the island of Ceylon, to which place they are also sending building materials for the repairs and augmentation of that place, so as if possible to make it impregnable against any future attempts of an enemy.

When the wisdom and humanity of two of the emperor's late edicts come fully under contemplation, it is impossible to refuse that prudent prince the tribute of universal admiration, who so judiciously unfetters his subjects from various restraints which error and tyranny had imposed. It is evident that he purposes to remove several idle distinctions and forms, which have caused such horrid effects among men in all ages, and by freeing the mind from unessential prejudices, give latitude to a just way of thinking, so as to unite all his subjects in a liberal way of acting; leaving the judgment and conscience of the people at full liberty. The impolicy, (not to advert to the cruelty) of intolerance in any nation, has been experienced by those who have fallen into the mistake, and France, to this day, suffers under the mischievous consequences of the revocation of the edict of Nantes in the year 1685, when a multitude of her most ingenious and industrious inhabitants, deprived of the protection of that edict, were persecuted and driven from their habitations, and carried to the places of their exile various branches of manufacture, which were justly forfeited by an ungrateful and perfidious breach of that solemn agreement.

A prosecution has been commenced in Ireland against Mr. Hosty, a native of this kingdom, and a student of the Middle Temple, for a spirited speech delivered by him against the commercial system at the meeting of the county of Galway. The liberty of the press was first attacked, the liberty of speech followed, and probably the liberty of thinking will be the next object of ministeral coercion!

There never was known so many different Indian nations to be confederated, as have now entered into an union against the United States of America. Deputies from all the tribes inhabiting the banks of the Ohio, and Mississippi, the Creek, Moighes, and the other nations on the back of Georgia and Florida, have lately assembled at a grand council fire, and there is every reason to suppose they will commence hostilities early in the spring. Joseph, the Mohawk king, has been the principal mover of this confederacy.

Last week sixteen young clergymen, lately ordained to the ministry by letters demissary from the bishop of London, embarked for America, where they are going to settle.

The trade of this country was never in so flourishing a state as at present; money flows in from every quarter, and the exchange with all Europe was never known to be so much in favour of Great Britain as it has been for some time past.

A large American vessel, homeward bound, laden with serges, sattinets, muslins, taffaties, prunellas, fustians, moreens, and other articles, was the latter end of last month chased by two Algerine vessels, and sunk by a sudden gale. It is not known whether the crew were drowned or taken up by the Algerines. Two vessels from Capraya had been taken by them, as was learnt by the master of the vessel, who brought the account of the fate of the American ship. These marine plunderers have been considerably reinforced in the Mediterranean; the John Baptist, Cambiosa, richly laden on account of the republic of Genoa, fell a sacrifice to them.

A curious circumstance has lately taken place in a convent of nuns, in the province of Saintogne; no less than eleven of them being discovered to be with child at one time. They accused a confessor, named Friar Austin, and a young religious, who often visited the convent with him. On being apprehended, the young friar turned out to be the son of an eminent counsellor in Saintogne, who, by the medium of gold, had prevailed on the reverend father to let him accompany him on his visitations. They are both confined; the father is certain of paying with his life his unsaint-like exploits, and it is much feared, notwithstanding the interest of the young man's family, that he will share the same fate. One would imagine that the tailor of Brighton had broke in upon the nuns.

Yesterday the Portuguese ambassador was a long time in conference with the two secretaries of state, and when the king came to town, they were all closetted with his majesty. It seems that since the commercial arrangement between France and this country has been

brought upon the tapis, and now likely to be in ſome degree perfected, the court of Liſbon are alarmed on the proſpect of Portugal wines being leſs conſumed in this kingdom, if French wines, from the taking off the duties ſhould find a vent here. A propoſal has been accordingly made by her moſt faithful majeſty to take off all the reſtrictions complained of by the Engliſh factories in that kingdom, on condition of a remiſſion of ſome particular duties on wines, the production of the dominions of Portugal.

The William and Henry, captain Hardwicke, from Africa, with two hundred ſlaves, was totally loſt as ſhe was going into Jamaica the 26th of Auguſt, and only eighty of the ſlaves were ſaved.

Sir Guy Carleton certainly goes to Quebec in the quality of governor; but every man acquainted with the geography of the place, knows that it would be impoſſible to go up the Laurence river in the month of December. The governor conſequently does not go out for ſome time.

Nov. 4. It was yeſterday reported with confidence in the polite circles, that the king has made a propoſal to the prince of Wales of a very important kind. His majeſty propoſed to ſettle one hundred thouſand pounds a year on his royal highneſs for his eſtabliſhment—that two hundred thouſand pounds ſhould be granted to pay his debts, and an adequate ſum for completing the buildings at Carleton-houſe—on condition that the prince ſhall conſent to marriage; and the princeſs which his majeſty recommends is Frederica Louiſa Wilhelmina, daughter of the prince of Orange, ſtadtholder, born the 28th of November 1770, and conſequently now fifteen years of age.

His majeſty deſired his royal highneſs to take three days to conſider of the propoſal. The prince is ſaid to have given for anſwer, that he was ſenſible of his majeſty's paternal goodneſs in the propoſal, and he intreated him to believe, that he was ſincerely diſpoſed to the marriage ſtate. He had a high reſpect for the lady, of whoſe accompliſhments he had heard the warmeſt commendations; but he truſted his majeſty would excuſe him from pledging his word to a princeſs whom he had not ſeen. Here we underſtand the matter reſts.

The report ſo often propagated of a rupture being on the eve of breaking out between Ruſſia and the Porte, have been contradicted by the Ruſſian ambaſſador, reſident in London, who has acquainted our court, by order of the czarina, that the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſts between the two empires.

Earl Cornwallis and the marquis de Fayette, met at the late review of the Pruſſian troops at Potſdam, and had the honour of being introduced to each other, by the veteran Frederick himſelf.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) Nov.* 5.

The ſchooner General Shirley has been the terrible ſpace of ninety-two days on her paſſage from Charleſton. On the 22d of September, in lat. 26. long. 56. ſhe was encountered by a violent gale of wind, which drove her through the Old Bahama Straits, and by which ſhe loſt her rudder, had her rigging all torn, and her boat and lumber waſhed off deck. It was not without the utmoſt difficulty that ſhe made Port Antonio, whence ſhe had ten days hither.

We learn from Nova Scotia, that the French have ſent out an armament of four ſail of the line, and ſome lighter ſhips, to Cape Breton, for the purpoſe of preventing the Engliſh from erecting any military works in that part of the world.

The French have made the ports of Tobago free, in order to obſtruct the trade of Grenada, and cruſh its riſing intercourſe with the Spaniſh Main and Trinidada. The ſame court has alſo made the ports of Martinico free, in order to drain Dominica of its only probable means of ſupporting the few merchants who have reſolution to keep their ſtations in that colony, having proved ſo fatal to the original adventurers. Had our miniſters the ſmalleſt political wiſdom, would they not fling open the ports of Grenada, Dominica and Antigua, in order to counteract the French and ſupport the Britiſh colonies; by the aſſiſtance of which the Engliſh manufacturers might be enabled to export their goods, that are ſo heavily charged with burthens.

QUEBEC, *October* 20.

On Sunday the 9th inſtant, between four and five in the afternoon, an uncommon darkneſs was perceived here, though at the ſame time the atmoſphere over this city appeared of a fiery luminous yellow colour; this was followed by ſqualls of wind and rain, with ſeveral thunder and lightning which continued moſt of the night, a thing uncommon here at this ſeaſon, it having froze conſiderably the night before.

On Saturday the 15th, about fifteen minutes after three in the afternoon it became darker than it had been the Sunday before, and the ſky of much the ſame colour; it was ſucceeded by a heavy ſhower and very ſevere thunder and lightning.

Sunday morning the 16th was quite calm and foggy till about 10 o'clock, when there aroſe ſome wind from the eaſtward which partly expelled the fog; in about half an hour after it became ſo dark that ordinary print could not be read within doors; this was followed by a ſquall of wind and rain, when it brightened up again. From five till ten minutes after 12, the darkneſs was ſo great that the miniſters in the Engliſh and preſbyterian churches were obliged to ſtop till they got candles. From two o'clock till about ten minutes after, it was as dark as midnight when there was no moon-light. From forty-three till about fifty minutes after three o'clock, it was total darkneſs; and from thirty-five till forty five minutes after four it was very dark. The people in this city dined by candle-light, and ſpent a part of the afternoon in lighting up and extinguiſhing them. Each period of darkneſs was followed by guſts of wind and rain with ſome ſevere claps of thunder, and the aſmoſphere looked as before deſcribed. It was remarked that on the days before mentioned there appeared to be two adverſe currents of air, the uppermoſt impelling a luminous ſtrata of clouds towards the N. E. and the lower driving with great rapidity broken miſty clouds toward the S. W. and that the rain water which fell on Sunday during thoſe guſts was almoſt black.

MONTREAL, *October* 20.

On Sunday the 16th inſtant, the air was darkened by a thick fog, which diſſipated about ten o'clock. The aſmoſphere was of a luminous fiery colour. About two o'clock in the afternoon, it became dark by degrees, in ſuch a manner, that about half an hour after two, people could not ſee one another in the houſes. This laſted twenty minutes, and was followed by lightning, thunder, and rain, which gradually diminiſhed the darkneſs; it was however very difficult to read without candle-light at three o'clock. This period was of ſhort duration, for the darkneſs came on again at ſeven minutes paſt three, and it grew by degrees as dark as before, inſomuch that no night ever was more obſcure than it was at this time. The black clouds diſperſed about fourteen minutes paſt three, but lightning, thunder, and a heavy rain, continued till about half after five.

Doctor Setre, who reſides in this city, ſays, that having perceived the rain water that fell during the ſhower to be of a black colour, he ſmelt it, and finding it had a ſulphureous ſmell, he placed in the middle of his yard a muſlin handkerchief in the form of a funnel, at the bottom of which he found a black ſediment; having rubbed it between his fingers, he found that its ſmell was owing to no other cauſe but the ſulphur which compoſed its ſubſtance. Hence he is of opinion that the only cauſe of this phænomenon was the inflammation of ſome neighbouring mines, whoſe thick ſmoke being condenſed in the air was driven by the wind over this region.

BOSTON, *December* 5.

A gentleman laſt week from Portſmouth, informs as a fact, that a gentleman from B——n, bound in the country, met a likely girl with a child in her arms, and invited her into his chair, which ſhe kindly accepted, and in riding along they agreed to put up at night as man and wife; coming to a tavern late in the evening, took ſupper, and the man went to bed; the woman, then in the chamber, gave the child to the man in the bed; upon the child's crying, the woman ſaid ſhe would go down and get ſomething to quiet it, but not returning, the man became uneaſy, got up, and went to inquire after her, and on finding ſhe had made off, was going in purſuit of her, when the landlord ſeized him, and detained him, until he gave ſufficient ſecurity that the child ſhould not become a charge to that town.

HARTFORD, *December* 12.

Laſt Wedneſday evening, Meſſieurs Aſhbel and Uriah Shepherd of this city, and James Barton, a native of Ireland, going down the river, through ſtreſs of weather, had the misfortune to fill their boat, and were drifted upon a ſmall iſland, near Red-bank on Glaſtenbury ſhore; where wet and fatigued, deſtitute of any help, or float to bring them off, or ſhelter to cover them from the extremity of the weather, nothing but the gloom of night and the horrors of a ſpeedy approaching death ſurrounding them on all ſides—thus ſituated, Barton reſolved to attempt a paſſage to the ſhore on ice, which proving too weak, he fell through and was drowned. The others continued till about eight o'clock, when on the brink of periſhing, they were providentially relieved by ſome people, who had been working at a ſaw-mill. Barton's body has ſince been found, brought to this city and decently interred. A widow and one child are left to lament his untimely fate.

MIDDLETON, *(Connecticut) December* 13.

Yeſterday morning about four o'clock, a ſmall ſhock of an earchquake was felt in this city.

NEW-YORK, *December* 15.

The French, by a maſter-ſtroke of ſound policy, are holding forth inducements to ſuch as had hitherto quitted their country on account of their religion, to return to their native ſoil, where they may eſtabliſh themſelves under the tutelary ſhelter of toleration; foreigners are alſo invited under a ſimilar ſanction, and the city of Marſeilles is to be enlarged for their reception. The Hugonots (a contemptuous appellation formerly given to thoſe of the reformed religion in France) were ever admitted to underſtand the ſilk manufacture ſuperior to any other people (as the reformation chiefly ſpread where that fabric was principally carried on) but by an arret of Louis XIV. theſe uſeful manufacturers were in a meaſure obliged to take ſhelter in England, and other countries, which proved a means of eſtabliſhing that branch in the different places, and of courſe has been conſidered as an inſeparable injury to the French dominions; numbers have ſince been conſtantly quitting that kingdom; but from the liberality and good ſenſe of the preſent ſovereign, this evil will be entirely obviated, and the arts flouriſh with renovated vigour.

A letter from Quebec, of October 28, ſays, "juſt after the total darkneſs, a large ball of fire fell into the river, near a large ſhip, which was ſeen by many. It cauſed an uncommon agitation in the water."

Dec. 21. A tolerating diſpoſition ſeems now to have pervaded, in a greater or leſs degree, almoſt every part of Europe, and thoſe prejudices which ſet mankind at variance with their brethren, and produced conſequences degrading to their nature, and contradictory to the ſpirit of the goſpel as well as the lights of reaſon and humanity, are no longer or but weakly felt. By the Amſterdam gazette of the 4th of October we learn, that the city of Hamburgh, awakened to a ſenſe of the obligations of juſtice and ſound policy, have at length put their ſeal to a general toleration, and in an aſſembly of the city council and burghers, ſolemnly reſolved to grant to the reformed proteſtants and Roman catholics eſtabliſhed there, an entire liberty of conſcience, with the privilege of publicly profeſſing and practiſing their reſpective modes of worſhip. The liberties of this great trading city have been often in danger from the religious diſputes heretofore bitterly carried on between thoſe of the eſtabliſhed religion (Lutheraniſm) and the Roman catholics, and in 1708, the then reigning emperor of Germany, interpoſing in favour of the latter, ordered a conſiderable body of his troops to enter their city, ſo that the inhabitants were neceſſitated to purchaſe a peace. Till the late judicious reſolution, no chapels, except of foreign miniſters, were admitted, and they even interdicted their ſubjects from reſorting to them.

Dec. 23. We hear, that Meſſrs. Allen and Moore were to open a theatre at Albany, on Tueſday the 13th inſt. By authority. An occaſional prologue, the comedy of Croſs Purpoſes—an eulogy on Free Maſonry, and Garrick's improvement of Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew, were to conſtitute the entertainment of the night: and that from the great encouragement they have met with, good receipts were expected.

We learn that his Britannic majeſty's old and new ſubjects, merchants and others, citizens of Montreal, have addreſſed his honour lieutenant-governor Hamilton, of the province of Quebec, expreſſive of their ſenſe of the mildneſs and benignity of his government as commander in chief; of his becoming attention to the voices of his ſubjects; of the ſalutary effects of his laws; of his protection of their trade; of his general care for the welfare of the province in general, &c. wiſhing him diſtinguiſhing marks of favour from his moſt gracious ſovereign at his arrival in London, for which place he is ſoon to ſet ſail, having been ſuperſeded in his poſt.

Captain Starbuck of the brig Peggy, November 11, in latitude 30. 48. ſpoke the ſloop Intrepid, Benjamin Rhodes, out 25 days from Boſton, then in diſtreſs, took out her hands, ſoon after which the ſloop ſunk; ſame day ſpoke the ſloop Hibernia, captain Tews, out 35 days from Port au-Prince, very leaky, and on an allowance of half a biſcuit per day.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 22.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now at the Hague, dated September 30, 1785.

"I am diſtreſſed to hear, wherever I go, ſuch melancholy accounts from our country, and eſpecially from your ſtate. The act of your aſſembly for taking away the charter of the bank, has done more miſchief to our country than you can conceive. Hundreds of people (many of whom had property) in England were preparing to embark for America; others, who have overgrown fortunes, were about to inveſt their caſh in our lands; and a few were about to lodge money in your bank, when the tidings of the attack upon it reached London. They have all changed their minds, and now conſider nothing as ſecure in the new ſtates. I hope that the good ſenſe of your ſtate will revive, and that the late law will not be carried into execution. I am glad to hear your ſtate has taken care of their proportion of the public debt. This will do you honour. But, why ſhould you attempt to reſtore public credit in one inſtance, and not in another? Who will truſt the paper of a government, that can wantonly deſtroy a charter? The flimſy preamble to the act for taking away the charter is laughed at by all ſenſible men. What do your aſſembly mean by *perfect equality* and the *ſafety* of the commonwealth? There ever will be inequality of property, where there is inequality of induſtry; and as to the *ſafety* of the commonwealth, I am ſure they do not conſult it, who render private property inſecure; for bank ſtock is private property—and even an incorporated body is to the ſtate no more than a private perſon, and ſhould poſſeſs, as far as property is concerned, all his privileges, and equal protection from the laws."

Dec. 23. Captain Britton, of the Roebuck Packet, from Falmouth, the 2d inſt. in longitude 60. 00. ſpoke the ſhip Philadelphia Packet, captain Tucker, from St. Ubes, bound to New-York, out fifty days.

He had loſt his mizen-maſt and boats, had his fore-caſtle ſtove in, and was in want of proviſions and water, which captain Britton ſupplied him with, Captain Tucker's diſtreſſed ſituation compelled him to bear away for the Weſt-Indies.

Dec. 24. The proteſtants of Germany, both Calviniſts and Lutherans, till of late maintained againſt each other a ſpirit of intolerance, replete with as much acrimony and virulence, as they formerly experienced from the papiſts; but now, whether the liberal temper diſplayed by the emperor has taught more enlarged ſentiments, or whether the true light of the goſpel begins to be more clearly diffuſed, and men ſee that the principle of chriſtianity is a continued ſeries of kindneſs to all their fellow-creatures; certain it is, that the Lutherans, who are the eſtabliſhed church, in the territory of the duke of Saxe Meinungen, have, within theſe few months, offered the uſe of their churches to the Calviniſts, and the Calviniſts, who are the ruling ſect in the dominions of the duke of Brunſwick, have offered to accommodate with their churches and ſacramental plate, their fellow-ſubjects of the Lutheran perſuaſion. At Cologn, where the Romiſh religion prevails, a proteſtant clergyman dared not to ſhew his face; but now, if a proteſtant is taken ill, and deſires to be attended by a miniſter of his own faith, the miniſter is immediately ſent for, and treated with the utmoſt reſpect.

Dec. 27. Several of the late papers have mentioned ſome extraordinary phænomena which attended a late unuſual darkneſs in Canada a few weeks ſince. Carver, in his travels, mentions the following, which being no leſs remarkable, we preſent it to our readers.

"In the year 1762, in the month of July, it rained on this town (Detroit) and the parts adjacent, a ſulphureous water, of the colour and conſiſtence of ink, ſome of which being collected into bottles, and wrote with, appeared perfectly intelligible on the paper, and anſwered every purpoſe of that uſeful liquid. Soon after, the Indian wars already ſpoken of broke out in theſe parts. I mean not to ſay, that this incident was ominous of them; notwithſtanding it is well known, that innumerable well atteſted inſtances of extraordinary phænomena, happening before extraordinary events, have been recorded, in almoſt every age, by hiſtorians of veracity; I only relate the circumſtances as a fact, of which I was informed by many perſons of undoubted probity, and leave my readers, as I have hitherto done, to draw their own concluſions from it."

The project of eſtabliſhing colonies on the north-weſt parts of America, though it ſeems at preſent to be a favourite topic of the people of England, muſt be conſidered indeed as truly chimerical. In arriving at this remote part, and returning back, a voyage of more than the circumnavigation of the globe muſt be made, and without numerous colonies, that country could not ever be cultivated, or its trade worth purſuing. If the north-eaſt or north-weſt paſſage to China and the Eaſt-Indies could be diſcovered, it muſt then turn out a matter of the moſt important concern; but nature, with a jealous hand, has barred theſe paſſages with the invincible obſtacle of eternal ice. The Ruſſians are the only people that can form ſettlements in theſe quarters, and derive eſſential benefit from the ſame. As to the ſea otter ſkins that abound in theſe parts, they may indeed turn out to great profit, but they could not poſſibly be procured in ſuch abundance as to compenſate the riſk and expence of ſuch a voyage.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 5.

On Wedneſday the 15th ult. arrived at New-York the Engliſh packet Roebuck, captain Britton, in 38 days from Falmouth. She brings an account, that the honourable Meſſieurs Adams and Jefferſon had ſent an ambaſſador to the dey of Algiers, reſpecting the hoſtilities lately commenced by his ſubjects againſt the commerce of the United States of America: Mr. Randall, ſon of Thomas Randall, Eſq; of New-York, appointed ſecretary to the embaſſy, was already arrived at Paris on his way thither.

The Carliſle Gazette, of the 14th inſtant, has the following article:—"By ſeveral perſons lately returned from the weſtern country we learn, that on their departure from that place, the Britiſh were preparing to hold a treaty with the Indians at Fort Detroit. What their reaſons are for attempting to hold treaties at a poſt which ſhould long ſince have been given up to this country, muſt be either to irritate the ſavages againſt the peaceable inhabitants of the United States; or if they ſtill intend to retain their unlawful poſſeſſion to aſſiſt them in that perfidious undertaking."

We hear agents have lately been ſent to the piratical powers of Algiers and Morocco. Mr. Lamb, late a captain in the American army, is deputed to the former; and Mr. Barclay to the latter. Theſe gentlemen are now in Europe—and we have reaſon to hope the commerce of the United States will ſoon feel the good effects of their miſſion—in lowering the preſent exorbitant rates of inſurance.

Annapolis, Dec. 29, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 23d of January, 1786, on the north ſide of Severn river, at the plantation where the ſubſcriber formerly did live,

THREE NEGRO WOMEN, a valuable NEGRO BOY, and a NEGRO GIRL; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, January 3, 1786.

THIS is to inform my cuſtomers in general, that I hope they will all come and ſettle with me by the 28th inſtant, which will enable me to diſcharge my debts; for this is the laſt time of aſking, ſo I wiſh you all a happy new year and plenty of money.

JOSEPH BREWER.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A

JOURNAL

OF A

CONVENTION

OF THE

Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church

In the ſtates of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA; held in Chriſt Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Poſt-Office.

LANDS FOR SALE.

December 17, 1785.

A VERY great bargain may be had in a plantation in Charles county, containing one thouſand acres, for money, bills of exchange, or tobacco, and the payments made eaſy to the purchaſer.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Who has for ſale, two fine ſaddle horſes in high order; they are the property of captain Oſborn Bowie, and may be ſeen at my ſtable in Upper Marlborough.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

October 20, 1785.

LOST or ſtolen from my pocket, in Marlborough, the 5th inſtant, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing an agreement between Mr. James Perry and myſelf for a tract of land, a bond for conveyance of ſaid land, two final ſettlement certificates, ſigned by Mr. John Peirce, commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the army, and counterſigned John White, D. C. dated the firſt of February 1785, viz.

No. 89,456—1573 1/3 Dollars, on intereſt from the firſt of January 1783.

No. 89,457—1555 5/9 Dollars, on intereſt from March 1783.

I have taken proper methods to prevent any perſons impoſing the certificates on the continental treaſurer, and the bonds can be of no ſervice; I therefore will take it a particular favour of any perſon to return ſaid certificates, beſides a reward of eight dollars, paid by

w6 SAMUEL B. BEALL.

Cæcil county, Maryland, November 7, 1785.

WAS left on my ſhore, at the head of North East river, on the ſecond day of October laſt, a BOAT, ſuppoſed formerly to have been a ſhip's yawl; ſhe is 15 feet keel, raiſed on one plank, decked, and ſchooner rigged, has 4 or 5 fifty-fixes on board, ſome made uſe as of an anchor; ſhe was left by a man and woman with large bundles, and as they have not returned ſince it is probable they ſtole her. The man was a ſhort chunky fellow, with a blue ſailor's jacket, between 30 and 40 years of age; the woman appeared much older, and ſtoop-ſhouldered, very talkative, and by her dialect thought to be an Engliſhwoman; they had with them a black and white ſpotted dog. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her by applying to

w3 BASIL WILLIAMS.

London-town, October 11, 1785.

THE ſubſcriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and ſkins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing thoſe who chuſe to favour him with their cuſtom, that they may depend on being ſerved with punctuality and care. All hides or ſkins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners muſt expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other.

tf EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B I have for ſale a large quantity of negro ſhoes, which may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms; they are likewiſe ſold by Mr. William Wilkins, Mr. Abſalom Ridgely, and Mr. James Weſt, in Annapolis.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt day of October laſt, a negro man named JEM, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very ſlender made, pitted with the ſmall pox, and has very white teeth, he is an artful fellow, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue half thick ſhort coat, old buff jacket, oſnabrig trouſers and ſhirt; he took ſundry other cloaths with him, which were a claret coloured cloth coat lined with white, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, white ſhirts, ſilk ſtockings, and black leather ſhoes, with open worked copper buckles. Whoever will ſecure the above negro in any gaol ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the diſpoſal of fifty lots in la Fayette Village, beautifully ſituated at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, allowed by the beſt judges to be as advantageous a ſituation for a manufacturing town as any on this continent. Charlotte Hall ſchool is now building within two hundred ſteps of the place. Theſe lots are to be laid off, and the inhabitants will have the advantage of educating their children, and gentlemen at a diſtance will have the advantage of boarding their children in this village. The healthfulneſs of this place, and the virtue of the waters, are too generally known to need a deſcription. The drawing will be performed under the inſpection and by the directions of Meſſieurs Henry Tubman, William and John Cartwright, and Hanſon Briſcoe, managers, who will ſee the prizes punctually paid, and the lots conveyed to the fortunate adventurers; prizes not called for in ſix months will be deemed generouſly given to Charlotte Hall ſchool. The drawing will commence at the Cool Springs on the tenth day of January 1786, or ſooner if full, and the fortunate numbers will be inſerted in the Annapolis and Alexandria news-papers.

The ſcheme is as follows: Fifty lots, to contain ſixty feet front and one hundred feet back each, ſubject to a ground-rent of one penny per foot, and five ſhillings to be paid on every alienation, with ſo much woodland as annexed to each number.

1 is an improved lot with	10 acres of wood, value		£. 300
2 unimproved ditto with	5 acres ditto ditto		150
4 ditto ditto	ditto ditto	2½	160
8 ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto	1	184
16 ditto ditto	ditto ditto ditto	½	160
19 ditto ditto	feet by 100	60	95
50 Lots			
450 Prizes at 20/ and the firſt drawn 20/			451
500 Prizes			£. 1500 0 0
2000 Tickets at 15/			£. 1500 0 0

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

November 7, 1785.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Pig-point, on the night of the 29th of October laſt, a dark iron gray GELDING, four years old laſt ſpring, about thirteen hands three inches high, trots and gallops, and goes very rough on the road, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, the end of which is almoſt white, and one of his eyes has a ſmall blemiſh in it. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to me at Pig-point, and if ſtolen apprehends and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or ſix dollars for the horſe alone.

JERNINGHAM DRURY.

Annapolis, October 1, 1785.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground, in the precincts of Annapolis, which I formerly bought of a certain colonel Charles Hammond, and which was by him purchaſed of a certain Thomas Larkin, of Anne-Arundel county.

w8 NATHAN HAMMOND.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Ruth Hall, near West river, a ſtray dark bay HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about ſeven years old, thirteen hands high, has a ſhort bob tail, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM URQUHART.

ALL perſons having claims againſt Edward Hall, late of Frederick county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment to

WILLIAM HALL,
MARSH M. DUVALL, } executors.

Bedlam Neck, St. Mary's county, December 2, 1785.

I FOREWARN all perſons from hunting within my enclоſures with either dog or gun.

JOHN SHANKS.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will ſit at the aſſembly room, in the ſtadt-houſe, every day during this ſeſſion, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all juſt claims that may be exhibited againſt the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to preſent a petition to the general aſſembly now ſitting, praying for an incorporation of the ſaid town.

October 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general aſſembly to appoint commiſſioners for laying out a town at the court-houſe in ſaid county.

PRINCE-FREDERICK-TOWN LOTTERY.

A SCHEME

FOR diſpoſing of a valuable houſe and lot, together with a quantity of goods applicable to the ſeaſon, the property of Mr. Thomas Grahame, as follows, to wit:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Current money.
1	1040	390
1	100	37 10
1	80	30
1	60	22 10
1	50	18 15
1	40	15
2	30	22 10
3	30	22 10
4	16	24
6	12	27
10	10	37 10
20	8	60
30	6	67 10
50	4	75
285	3	320 12 6
416 Prizes, 624 Blanks,		£. 1170 7 6
1040		

From the above ſcheme there are only one and an half blanks to a prize; which muſt appear flattering to any perſon inclinable to become an adventurer; the goods will be proportioned in lots to the value of the different prizes, a liſt of which may be ſhewn previous to the day of drawing. Captain Freeland, Mr. Gray, Mr. Stone, and captain Williamſon, are appointed managers, of whom tickets may be had at three dollars each, and if paid on or before the time of drawing twenty ſhillings will be received. The drawing to commence as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of and in the preſence of the managers. Tickets may alſo be had of Mr. Price and Mr. Fairbourne in Annapolis, and at the printing-office.

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 28th of March laſt, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and ſlender, has a long viſage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been ſeen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within theſe three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has ſome acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES M'CULLOCH.

TAKEN up by Henry Weedon, about the 20th of September 1785, near the lower end of Kent Iſland, a Moſes built BOAT, about fourteen feet keel and ſix and a half feet beam, appears to be an old boat lately repaired, painted yellow. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his ſtore are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the firſt day of January next, as the buſineſs from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above requeſt, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 25th inſtant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a ſtout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly conſiſted of ſtriped country cloth when he went away; he was purchaſed of Allen Quynn, Eſq; has had ſeveral maſters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Ceſar: he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Reſin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a conſiderable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days ſince; he probably will change his name and paſs for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

J. CRABB.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at preſent in three tenements; it will be ſold ſeparately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and diſtant from the court-houſe ſix, and from Cheſter-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be ſold for ſpecie, or any ſpecie ſtate certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good ſecurity, until the firſt day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Cheſter-town, or the ſubſcriber, tf

JAMES RINGGOLD.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday night the ſecond inſtant, three GREAT COATS, one a ſuperfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out ſide pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimſon velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the ſame as the coat; the other had a cape the ſame as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Thomas Cromwell, near Patapſco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, ſhod all fours, paces and canters, about thirteen years old, has a ſwitch tail no perceivable brand, and both hind feet white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the 30th of November laſt, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E L, trots and gallops, and very lively, about ſeven years old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for taking up and ſecuring the mare ſo that the owner may get her again, by 5 w

RICHARD GRASON.

Worceſter county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general aſſembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed, praying an act to paſs to make ſale of the real eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Crawford, of Prince-George's county, near Bladenſburg, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall dark bay GELDING, about twelve hands high, has a ſtar in the forehead and ſnip on the noſe, 10 or 12 years old, branded on the near ſide, but with what not viſible. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

December 22, 1785.

THE ſubſcribers to *St. John's* or the Weſtern Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of viſitors and governors of the ſaid college, in proportion to their ſubſcriptions and according to law, viz.

In *St. Mary's* county, at *Leonard-town*, on Wedneſday the 15th of February next; in *Charles* county, at *Port-Tobacco*, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d claſs of ſubſcribers in *Prince-George's* and *Calvert* counties, at *Upper Marlborough*, on Wedneſday the 22d of February; the remaining or 2d claſs of ſubſcribers of *Baltimore* county and thoſe of *Harford* county, at Baltimore court-houſe, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth claſs of Anne-Arundel county, at the ſtadt-houſe in Annapolis, on Tueſday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the reſpective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.

Upper Marlborough, December 15, 1785.

To the INHABITANTS of Prince-George's county.

AS all friendly requeſts and ſolicitations heretofore made by the ſecurities of the late Thomas Williams, for payment of arrears of taxes due him, have in a manner been totally diſregarded by all ranks of people; and to prevent in future any excuſe or plea whatſoever, to delay or put off the final ſettlement and immediate payment of ſaid arrears: FOR THE LAST TIME, NOTICE is hereby given, that without reſpect to perſons, or their ſituation, execution will iſſue on their property after the firſt day of January next, if the balances are not inſtantly paid, on application being made by

RINALDO JOHNSON,
or
WALTER S. CHANDLER,
For the ſecurities of THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Prince-George's county, December 26, 1785.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 7th day of November laſt, a likely well made negro man named CHARLES, about twenty years old, five feet eight inches high, his wool on his head remarkably long and combed up before; had on and took with him two brown roll ſhirts and trouſers, an old cotton jacket, and a good felt hat; has large teeth before which ſtand wide apart. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of fifty ſhillings, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ALEXANDER DUVALL.

December 5, 1785.

To be ſold, at the Hommony Pot plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-point, at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

UPWARDS of twenty ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and children. Three years credit will be given on bond with good ſecurity, intereſt to be paid annually, and on failure of paying the intereſt three months after it becomes due, if demanded, the bond will be put in ſuit to recover principal and intereſt. At the ſame time will be ſold, the ſtock and working utenſils. No bond to be taken for leſs than twenty pounds, and a reaſonable diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and houſe ſervants, alſo the ſtock of horſes, black cattle, ſheep, and hogs, with plantation utenſils.

At ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with ſome meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a ſmall expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchaſers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

MARY THOMAS.

P. S. The other third of the abovementioned plantation being dower land, will be ſold or rented on the day of ſale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaſer of the two thirds, and ſhould there be no ſale, the whole will be rented and poſſeſſion given immediately.

M. T.

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the ſubſcribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the firſt day of July laſt, advertiſe for public ſale, in the Baltimore and other news-papers, ſeveral tracts of land, the property of ſaid company, lying very near Baltimore-town; and whereas, a conſiderable number of very valuable lots of different ſizes, well wooded, with fine proſpects, and others with excellent quarries of ſtone, being parts of the tracts called Gorſuch, Philipſburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are ſtill unſold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private ſale, on very eaſy terms, which will be made known and the plats ſhewn by the ſubſcribers, or either of them. All ſuch parts of the above property as may not be diſpoſed of by private ſale before the firſt Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public ſale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

w s

October 30, 1785.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

To be rented, or leaſed for three years,

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north ſide of Severn river, with a genteel houſe thereon, and all convenient out houſes, &c. Poſſeſſion will be given between this and Chriſtmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldſmith in Annapolis. tf

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